The New-York Times.

Saturday

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Mails by the Arabia.

Detailed Statements of the War Question.

MOVEMENT OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

Interesting Extracts and Correspondence.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston from Liverpool, at an early hour yesterday, were received here last evening. They furnish us with unusually important details of European affairs at this critical juncture, and with a variety of interesting correspondence.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Ballot at the Ministry and Dissolution of Parliament—The State of Political Parties—Operatic and Dramatic Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 8, 1859.

When I wrote to you, last week, no one in the ranks of the Liberal party believed in the immediate likelihood of a dissolution of Parliament, and save the members of the Administration, few on the Conservative side suspected what was even then decreed. He will, indeed, was the secret kept, when at last it was divulged, on the 1st inst., by Ministers, many of their staunchest supporters made no concealment of their surprise and chagrin. They expected either a resignation of office or a challenge to the Opposition to bring forward a direct motion of want of confidence, which it would have been notoriously difficult to carry, owing to the freshly-reopened feuds between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON. But literally, no one of sober judgment among the unlimited dreamt of dissolution after the defeat of Government by 36. Lord DERBY took especial care to tell the Peers that he and his colleagues had been unanimous on the question. I believe, however, that it was not without some trouble they were eventually brought to agree, and that but for the indomitable persistency and predominating energy of Mr. DISRAELI, who is known to have entertained this view from the outset, so great an experiment would not have been attempted.

Now that it has been decided on and people are recovered from their surprise, it begins to be felt that it was after all about the best thing to be done under the circumstances. Neither the present Cabinet, nor any that could have been formed out of certain sections of the Opposition, would have had strength or solidity. The Tories might have continued to hold office for a couple of months longer, but they could have accomplished nothing in the way of useful legislation. For the short interval that seemed to place the gates of victory within their grasp, the Whigs betrayed all the irritability and mutual distrust which has so long paralyzed them. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was of course peculiarly disappointed when Friday and Saturday last rolled by and he received no message from the Queen; but I think the best judging of his friends concur in rejoicing that the reins were not thrown to him by Lord DERBY, and that the decision of who shall be Minister during the rest of the year has been transferred to the new House of Commons. It has already had the effect of compelling Lord JOHN to abandon his reserve on the subject of Reform, and to declare himself in favor of a £6 occupation franchise in towns, of the abolition of thirty nomination seats instead of fifteen, as proposed by Lord DERBY, and of a disposition to yield on the subject of the Ballot. However cautious and limited all this may seem to those who are familiar with Democratic institutions like those of the United States, they are, perhaps, upon the whole, as much as any one at all acquainted with the existing state of things in this country could hope to see carried. The silent strength of resistance to everything like real extension of popular power, is immense. My firm persuasion is that the Conservatives, as a party, will gain by the dissolution. The Radicals will probably gain something too; the more Palmerstonian being likely to lose. A great effort is making in the City to get up a requisition to Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING, sufficiently strong to induce them to come forward as candidates; as yet, however, the quality of the signatures is hardly such as is likely to tempt either of them irresistibly. What they may ultimately do in the matter for the sake of their party I do not pretend to say. Mr. BARING is, beyond all doubt, the man best qualified personally and by position to be member for London. Fifteen years ago he was induced by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL to contest the representation, on Protectionist principles, with the late Mr. FARRER, a leading Director of the Bank of England, who stood as a Free-trader. It was one of the most animated and most expensive struggles in electioneering warfare that has been known in England during the present generation. Mr. BARING was defeated by a considerable majority, and Mr. FARRER, who weighed about seventeen stone, had his effigy exhibited in every print-shop window, as a "Great Fact." A few months after Sir ROBERT PEEL declared his intention to repeal the Corn laws, and headed among other extenuating circumstances of his desertion of his party, that for some time previously he had become convinced that change was inevitable. Mr. BARING, who had borne his defeat without good humor, could never forgive the statesman who had pushed him forward as a young man entering public life to fight a desperate battle for a flag he was prepared to burn; and among the most decided of the murmurers who denounced Sir ROBERT PEEL's authority in 1846 was the present head of the house of BARING. I have very little doubt myself that if he agrees to stand for the City he will be returned as the right man in the right place; for four out of five of the constituency do not pretend to care about reform, and if there is any genuine feeling on the subject among our great plutocrats, it is decidedly against widening the basis of representation. Lord STANLEY would have had a better chance six months ago than to-day, but his letter censuring Lord CANNING, which was written against the remonstrances of his Council in Leadenhall-street, and his deplorable blunders respecting Indian finance, which his father was obliged to confess and apologize for the other day, have materially lowered his position in the eyes of business men; and party feeling does not seem to me to be strong enough to bring him in. Few other [illegible] as yet announced [illegible] give any promise of exciting [illegible]. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 16th or 18th instant; but the writs will be probably made returnable so as to prevent the elections taking place during Passion Week. The new Parliament will probably not assemble until the end of May.

The feeling about Continental affairs slowly but steadily deepens into gloom. The best informed people here, both in political and monetary circles, begin to look upon the proposed Congress with increasing doubt as to its usefulness. There is a very strong belief that Russia meditates decisive measures for the recovery of her prestige; and that her tone in negotiation, if not formally in unison with that of France, will in reality emanate from the same spirit. Lord PALMERSTON brings the subject of foreign affairs under the notice of the House of Commons to-night, ostensibly for the purpose of extracting from Ministers some declaration of their intention in joining the Congress, but more with a view, it may be presumed, of stating his own sentiments, or that portion of them which he thinks may be reasonably put forward on the eve of the elections. Were he to state fully what he thinks of foreign affairs, it would not promote the realization of his hopes of a return to office, at least as far as the Court is concerned. His speech against the dissolution, in the recent debate, wherein he laid down the right of the House of Commons to refuse certain votes of Supply, in order to prevent the exercise of the royal prerogative, is said to have given great offence in the highest quarter. In consequence of this, some days afterward the veteran diplomatist endeavored to efface the impression by volunteering a statement *apropos* of nothing in particular, to precisely the contrary effect. The corrective speech, however, was delivered awkwardly, and with far less force than the one which had given umbrage; and Lord PALMERSTON, who has never been a favorite with the Queen, is less so now than ever.

Covent Garden Opera has begun without much *éclat*. Mademoiselle LUCCA is very pretty and sings well. Her acting is without any great pretension, but is graceful and expressive. Mme. DINEUR, as New-York knows, has an excellent voice, and DE BASSINI, the basso, is a great accession to the strength of the company. But the new tenor BETTINI, is neither effective nor pleasing. His appearance is much against him, and he has not a notion of the meaning of light and shade, either in his acting or in his singing. Mlle. CRUVELLI made her first appearance last night in "Somnambula." She is in every way inferior to Mlle. LUCCA, and is not likely to prove an additional attraction. The new rival opera at Drury Lane does not open till the 26th. Mr. E. T. SMITH is in Paris, where he is still negotiating for additional talent, although his corps already advertised embraces so many stars of the first magnitude.

LOLA MONTEZ made her *début* last night in London as a lecturer on "The Characteristics of Society in America." St. James' Hall was well filled, and all the lighter portions of her discourse were listened to with attention, and received with applause. When she got to talking politics, however, it was soon evident it wouldn't do. People here do not understand a woman haranguing about party matters at home; but when party politics abroad are the thing, and a lady is the lecturer, they won't stand it at any price; and so LOLA MONTEZ must have perceived, last night, when the elderly gentlemen took up their hats, and began to move off, first in twos and threes, and afterwards by dozens. Still, I think she will probably contrive to mend this fault, and to become generally popular.

At the sitting of the House this evening, Mr. DISRAELI made an appeal to Lord PALMERSTON not to bring forward the subject of Foreign Affairs, promising at the same time that in the course of next week he would, on the part of the Government, introduce the question in a shape that would afford ample opportunity for discussion, if members deemed it fit to do so. It was subsequently understood in the House, that most important negotiations now known to be carrying on with respect to the proposed basis of the Congress, had been all but broken off, and that the question of their resumption was just now trembling in the balance. Lord PALMERSTON, of course, did not hesitate to defer his statement.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

More Imperial Reviews—Increase of the French Army—A Nobleman Arrested for Swindling—Meyerbeer, the Musical Composer, and the Emperor—Literature, the Drama and Personalities—Return of Paul Morphy to America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 7, 1859.

His Majesty favored us with another review on Sunday last, less brilliant but more numerous than the one which preceded it a fortnight ago. The first review was composed only of the Imperial Guard, numbering twenty thousand men; the second one was made up by the garrison proper of the Department of the Seine, comprising Paris and the defence of its approaches, and numbered thirty-five thousand men, of all arms. No incident worth noting occurred during this review, if we except a little enthusiasm ingeniously got up by the Empress, in favor of the Prince Imperial, who was again on the ground in the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard. The people were allowed to approach the balcony of the Military School, where her Majesty held the little Corporal up in her arms to the view of the populace, the little fellow vigorously kissing his hand, in answer to the applause, and smiling thanks, as best he could, from under his bear-skin cap.

A week before this review took place an order was issued from the War Department that hereafter each regiment of the line should consist of four instead of three battalions, and that the number of men in each battalion should be increased from 600 to 900. On Sunday this change had already taken place in the regiments on review, a fact which shows the perfect organization and the resources of the French army. By this new arrangement the effective force of a regiment will be increased from 1,800 to 2,200 men. The companies in each battalion, which were formerly eight, will now be reduced to six. The soldiers for the active battalions will be taken from the battalions at the depôts, where they will be replaced by recruits; additions will also be found in the ranks of the men on furlough. It is said that fifteen new regiments of artillery are to be added to the nineteen already in service, making a total of thirty-four regiments of this arm of the service.

Notwithstanding the considerable number of soldiers in Paris and the environs, and the repeated assertions of the Government, that no preparations are being made for war, we are compelled to believe, from the multiplicity of evidence that comes to us of the fact, that at Lyons, and at another point still nearer the Sardinian frontier, there are now collected very nearly two hundred thousand men, with ample material for a foreign campaign. This does not, in fact, argue that war is inevitable, but it is an admission that it is possible, and shows that the French army is ready for immediate and rapid action. General MARMONTEMY, of Crimean celebrity, will command the frontier forces.

An arrest has just taken place in Paris, which has thrown the aristocratic Faubourg into consternation. The prisoner is a Count DE VASSY-BEAUMONT, not one of the spurious kind, but a member of the old *noblesse*, numerously connected to other noble families of France. The offence is one of swindling, but singular for its gravity and for its awkwardness of execution. The Count dressed up a friend in the uniform of a General of the French army, and with this false General, whom he represented to be an aid-de-camp of the Minister of War, he went in a large manufactory of saltpetre, and offered the proprietors, if they would pay to the Minister through the aid-de-camp the sum of 50,000 francs as a bonus, or bribe, that they should have large Government orders for saltpetre during the preparations that were going on for war. The manufacturers caught at the bait, and paid over the 50,000 francs. The discovery of the affair was made in the following way: The uniform was demanded by the false General for the review of the Imperial Guard, which took place two weeks ago; but, since Generals on duty never require to borrow their uniforms, he told the costumer that he was from one of the departments, that he was in Paris by accident without his uniform, and that he desired to join that day in the suite of the Emperor at the review. In this way he obtained the loan of the uniform; but the costumer did not like the movements of the *soi-disant* officer, and from the fact that it was rare to lend uniforms for other purposes than balls, he feared that he had become a party to some conspiracy against the Emperor's life. No sooner, therefore, had the gentleman left his establishment than the costumer ran to the Commissary of Police of his quarter and communicated to him what had occurred, with his suspicions. That day the suite of his Majesty, which numbered perhaps a hundred officers, was closely scrutinized; but no officer made application who was not well known. The moment it was seen that a falsehood had been told in regard to the use to which the uniform was to be put, it was evident that some rascality was on foot, and the police at once set to work and soon brought the truth to light. Swindling of this character is severely punished in this country, and the Count, the false General, and an[illegible]other person who aided them, have been thrown into prison to await their trial. Bail has been refused, as is usual in France for most criminal offences. But what in America will seem most curious, the manufacturers of saltpetre who paid the bonus, will be prosecuted by the Government, and undoubtedly punished, for *supposing* that a Minister of the Crown could be corrupted!

MEYERBEER, the author of "Robert-le-Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophete" and the "Etoile du Nord," has achieved a new triumph by his "Pardon de Ploërmel," just produced at the Opera-Comique. For many months the event has been looked forward to with great interest, since the public were given to understand by those who had heard the rehearsals that it was perhaps superior to any of the distinguished author's previous works. Many delays occurred in its production, proceeding generally from the exigencies of the author himself, who superintends the rehearsals of his pieces with the minutest care. From the moment, in fact, that MEYERBEER delivers his piece to the manager, he no longer belongs to himself—his life is the property of his work. Nothing escapes him; he thinks of his piece by day—he dreams of it by night, not only of the music, but of the poem, of the singers, of the scenery, and of the most vulgar details. He is full of resources and ingenious inventions, to give effect and originality to his pieces. It was he that invented the stove-pipes in which the admirable chorus of the demons in "Robert" is sung; he invented the sun of the "Prophète," and the skaters of the same opera; he has invented in the "Pardon" a scene in which goats are brought upon the stage and made to play a part, as well as a cascade of living water. During the rehearsals of the latter piece the ordinary thunder of the theatre did not suit him; he declared it impossible to get up a respectable storm with such thunder, and he stopped the rehearsals till he could invent something better. The author started on a voyage around town to discover a noise that suited him. He tapped against walls, gongs, steamboat boilers, and everything in fact that emitted a sonorous sound. After several days' search, and as he was passing some buildings in course of demolition, he heard a sound that made him cry Eureka! It was the noise made by stones passing down from a great height through a wooden box, placed at such an angle to the house as to prevent the stones from acquiring a velocity that would break them on reaching the ground. MEYERBEER hurried to the theatre, and put the carpenters to work on a similar box. When satisfied he tried the stones, but in the house the noise was modified, and did not meet his expectations—so he changed the stones for smooth pieces of iron, made expressly, and these produced the desired sound. It is this invention which furnishes the thunder in the "Pardon de Ploërmel."

The Court were present at the first representation of the "Pardon of Ploërmel," and between the second and third acts their majesties sent for MEYERBEER, who was on the stage, to come to their box. After complimenting the *maestro* on the beauties of his piece, the Emperor added,

"For my part, Monsieur, I thank you for giving France the preference in bringing out your *chefs-d'œuvre*."

"Sire," replied MEYERBEER, "I do not merit your thanks; it is I, on the contrary, who ought to be grateful for the reception kindly given me by France, the country where I find the best artists and the best judges. Moreover the reign of your Majesty has brought me good fortune, since this is the third work I have brought out since you have governed the country."

"Monsieur MEYERBEER," then said the Empress playfully, "I hope that now you have no longer any reason for not giving us the *Africaine* at the opera."

"Pardon, Majesty, there is still something wanting," replied MEYERBEER.

"And what can that be?"

"Alas! Madame, it is the *Africaine*!"

MEYERBEER, although he has an annual income of fifty to sixty thousand dollars, lives in furnished rooms, and has only for carriage the first public cab that passes the streets. He treats himself like a miser, but to others and especially to the artists that represent his pieces, he is generous to extravagance! he scatters his gold by the handful. He denies luxuries to himself that he may be generous to those around him. But the Press is his hydra, his head of Medusa. He trembles before the most insignificant of editors, if he have but a circulation of twenty-five copies! The first day of representation he is feverish, even ill. He doubts his success, and builds up phantoms of lost reputation, he[illegible]that wrote "Robert" and the "Prophete!" The four hours of a first representation are for him four hours of torture.

RISTORI, who came near being poisoned lately by a jealous rival, plays to-morrow night for the first time this year, at the Italians. The opening piece is "Fedra," (Phædra,) which will be followed by "Polyeucte," and a new Cassandre.

The last number of the *Revue Contemporaine* publishes a lengthy and most erroneous history of journalism in the United States. The writer commences by apologizing to American susceptibility on the subject of foreign criticism, and notices the loss of reputation by DICKENS, MARRYATT, Mrs. TROLLOPE and Miss MARTINEAU. He hopes that he may not meet with the same fate, and with this suggestive preface commences his labor, the result of which is, that the only publications in America worthy to take rank among the periodical publications of Europe, are *Brownson's Quarterly* and the *American Review*. Out of the other four thousand journals, not one is worthy even of being named. So hide your diminished heads, you other small fry—or else take pattern of the journals of Paris and make yourselves somebody!

The *Revue Brittanique*, on the other hand, publishes a long study, as its leading article, on the Railroads of the United States, which I think does the subject full justice; but the article is drawn principally from facts found in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Black Doctor has received his *quietus* at the hands of the Faculty. After a long *exposé* of the progress of his experiments at La Charité, made before the Academy of Medicine, by M. VELPEAU, at its sitting of last week, the Academy unanimously voted in the interest of the patients and the dignity of the profession to expel him from the hospital. The Doctor accordingly found the entrance of the hospital refused him the following morning; but the Minister of State has not yet withdrawn the permission to practice in France, although recommended by the Academy. Other pamphlets are promised us on this subject, and it is evident we have not yet reached the end.

PAUL MORPHY, the great chess player, has just left Paris for England, from whence he soon sails to the United States. Before leaving a dinner was tendered him at which M. ST. AMANT presided, and at which the usual speeches were made. LAUSSEDAT's bust in marble, of the guest, was crowned with laurel on the occasion, as spoken that the assemblage considered him the greatest chess player that ever lived.

All the pictures of Ary SCHEFFER, recently deceased, are soon to be collected together and exhibited at the house of the Marquis of HASSRENAN, on the Boulevard des Italiens, for the benefit of the Artists' Association and the reputation of the deceased. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: The Count de Morny, the Marquis Maisons, the Marquis of Hertford, and Messrs. Edmond Fould, Ingres, Delacroix, Horace Vernet, Robert Fleury, Fernet, Jules Cavelier, Henriquel-Dupont and Louis Gallait.

The heat, although it is but the first week in April, and we are in latitude 49°, is oppressive. The thermometer is at 75°, the trees are covered with leaves, and people may already be seen bathing in the Seine.

MALAKOFF.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Debate in Parliament on the Defeat of the Ministerial Reform Bill.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, Lord DERBY, in order to make a statement on the present state of affairs, moved the adjournment of the House. It must be fresh, he said, in the memory of their Lordships, that on Thursday night last the House of Commons had, after a debate of seven nights, characterized by the greatest ability and courtesy on both sides, adopted the resolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and pronounced a decision adverse to the bill introduced by the Government for amending the representation of the people. There were, in consequence of this decision, but two alternatives left for himself and colleagues—either to resign office, or to dissolve the present Parliament and appeal to the country. It had been suggested, both by their friends and by their enemies, that another course was open to the Government, but such a course would not have been respectful to the House of Commons, nor in unison with constitutional practice. Besides, it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to conceal from themselves that the vote of the House of Commons was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and he thought the Government would have laid themselves open to a charge of indifference if they took no notice of such a decision. Before stating the course which the Government intended to pursue, he begged their Lordships to remember the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and the difficulties with which he had had to contend. *The present distracted state of parties in the House of Commons was one which he had not been the cause of bringing before the country, it is almost impossible to administer the affairs of the nation.* He excepted, indeed, the Conservative Party from this censure, whose unwavering, cordial, and generous support he had received for so many years, and then proceeded to enumerate the various political achievements of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose ability and energy as an advocate of Reform every one would acknowledge, but *whose intentions resembled more the zeal of a lover than the judicious superintendence of a parent.* It had been the peculiar fortune of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from the restlessness of his disposition, to overthrow many Governments, not only of his opponents, but also of his friends. The consequence of such conduct was that hardly a year now passed without a Ministerial crisis, and *if the system were suppressed in it would put an end to all Government*, for it inflicted injury at home and damaged the influence of the country abroad. In accepting office, he had endeavored to carry on the Government not by embittering, but by conciliating all parties, until a party should be formed capable of carrying out a fixed and definite policy. One of the questions bequeathed to him by the late Government was the *damnosa hereditas* of Parliamentary Reform. He had in consequence introduced a bill to meet that question. The way that bill had been received was well known to their lordships. It had not been suffered to be read a second time, and to be amended in Committee, but had been met by a resolution, which, according to some authorities, was contrary to Parliamentary practice, and had been swamped without discussion. Had the bill been proceeded with in Committee, he and his colleagues were prepared to vindicate its principles as well as to consider proposed alterations, which, if admissible, no false pride would have prevented them from accepting. An opportunity had thus been given to the House of Commons to settle this question, but they had preferred the interests of party to the interests of the country. In his speech in the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON had said that the Government should be condemned to keep their places and do "our" bidding; but he begged to tell Lord PALMERSTON they would do no one's bidding but that of the Queen, as long as they retained her confidence. But whose bidding were they to do? Was it that of the Liberal Party, who were of such motley and heterogeneous materials that it did not know what its bidding was? He would not disguise from the House the difficulty in which the Cabinet was placed by the refusal of the second reading of the bill. There were but two courses open to them,—the first was to dissolve Parliament, and the second to tender their resignation to Her Majesty. Considering, however, the present grave condition of European affairs, and the domestic interests of the country, he had deemed it his duty to recommend to her Majesty *as early a dissolution of Parliament as was consistent with the public service.* Her Majesty had consented to this proposal, and he looked with confidence to the appeal about to be made to the country. The Ministers, he considered, had redeemed their promise by the introduction of the bill, and held themselves free on that ground. He was not afraid to go to the hustings on this question, for the measure, which had been by the decision of the other House deferred to another session, was a large and liberal measure; much mischief had been done by that decision, and no principle produced on which another Reform bill could be based. It was not, however, on the Reform question only he appealed to them as Englishmen and lovers of fair play, whether they could sanction the overthrow of a Government which had been defeated, not by fair Parliamentary opposition, but by what, not to use an offensive term, he would call an ingenious manœuvre.

Lord GRANVILLE agreed with Lord DERBY in his opinion about parties, but still thought that Government should have a sufficient majority in the House of Commons to carry out a policy of their own. He vindicated Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the fierce and inaccurate statement of Lord DERBY. He could not admit that the present Government had a monopoly of maintaining peace in Europe, and thought there were statesman in both Houses of Parliament as capable to do so as the present Ministry. In respect to the Reform Bill, there was not a single person, except those in Government, who did not object to the bill, and now he was glad to see that Lord DISRAELI himself was prepared to abandon it. He was not afraid of an appeal to the country, but the adoption of such a course threw a grave responsibility on those who advised it. What was the Cabinet going to the country for? To confirm their policy? The present Cabinet had no policy, but wanted the country to make one for it. In his opinion, it would have better become a great statesman boldly to announce to the nation what policy he intended to adopt.

The motion was then withdrawn.

After the orders of the day had been disposed of the House adjourned at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving, as a matter of form, that the House do adjourn, announced that after the vote of the House on Thursday evening, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with their bill to amend the representation of the people, or to propose any other measure with the same object. He protested against the doctrine that the question of Parliamentary reform was the appanage of any individual, or the privilege of any particular party. It was in the power of the Government to deal with this or any other public question in the manner which they deemed most expedient for the welfare, or the most conducive to the public interests. The question of Parliamentary reform, he observed, might be viewed in two lights—Conservative and revolutionary. Those who regarded it, like the Government, in the first point of view, would wish, in any change, to preserve the present character of the House of Commons, as representing various interests; those who looked at it in the other light would attempt to change its character, and make it the representative of the voice of the numerical majority. The vote of the House had rendered it necessary for the Government to consider their position in that House; and, influenced by three powerful considerations, they had determined to retain their offices under circumstances which, he admitted, involved a degree of mortification, but with a feeling that, on the whole, they were doing their duty to the country. He offered acknowledgements to members on the benches behind him, and to members who sat below the gangway, for their support, and to the House generally, especially the Opposition, for the courtesy and kind feeling with which they had supported him as leader of the House, with a numerical minority. In their present position he would state the course which the Government felt it their duty to take. Considering the state of parties in that House; that a number of sections of members could at any moment combine and overthrow the Queen's Government in whatever hands; and believing that such a state of affairs was prejudicial to the reputation of Parliament and to the best interests of the Empire, and that it was important that the authority of the Government should be supported by the authority of Parliament, the Government had advised Her Majesty, who had adopted and sanctioned this advice, to exercise her prerogative, and, by dissolving the present Parliament, to recur to the sense of her people. Under these circumstances, it was his duty to inform the House that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied, Parliament would be prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was sure he expressed the general feeling of the House in acknowledging the courtesy and fairness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although he did not taunt the Government with remaining in power in their present circumstances, he did not consider the late vote as one of censure; and much he could have objected to it was only an expression of the feeling of the House upon a measure, or parts of a measure, before it. His opinion was, that if the Government felt it their duty to retain their office, they should either have withdrawn the bill or altered it in Committee, so as to adapt it to the opinion of the House, and he did not think that to pursue either course would be any disparagement to political honor. He did not offer any obstacle to their carrying out the advice they had given to Her Majesty, but he thought it was very unwise advice. The question that would be put to the country was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform bill to be brought in by the Government. If he were to attempt to prophesy the result, he should say that the Parliament which the present Government would call together would be far more likely than the present to decide that power ought to be transferred to other hands. He entreated them to take the earliest moments to dissolve Parliament; great embarrassment and inconvenience would result from delay.

Mr. BRIGHT felt with many members that the course adopted by the Government would lead to a large amount of personal inconvenience; but, if under all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that *the Government had taken the constitutional course they were bound to take.* They had been defeated by a majority exceeding one-half of the members of the House, and the question ought to be remitted to the constituency before it was reproduced for adjudication there. But while he applauded the course they had taken, he protested against the attempt of Mr. DISRAELI to get up a little political capital by representing that the country had the option between his own measure, conservative in its character, and one that was revolutionary. It was very odd, he remarked, that his Conservative bill should have had more determined opponents on his own side of the House than on the other. He (Mr. BRIGHT) was not afraid of the tribunal before which the Government were about to bring this question. Any measure of reform he should propose would be in the lines of that of 1832; if that would be revolutionary, he did not understand the meaning of the term. He warned the members of the Government, when they went to the hustings, against making such a charge as this; if they did so, they must take the consequences. He should like to go to this election in a spirit of calmness, and, the Government giving all the figures, to discuss the question fairly.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that if, as Mr. DISRAELI contended, it was competent to any person or party to introduce a measure of reform, it was equally competent to any person or party to judge of and oppose it; but this privilege Mr. DISRAELI seemed to deny him, by censuring him for his opposition to the bill, an opposition which, he had stated, was dangerous to the peace of Europe. If this were so, the responsibility would rest upon the Government who brought in such a bill. But he believed that the opposition to the bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe. Considering the state of public business and that of affairs abroad, he thought *the Government should have exhausted every means of settling this question before they resorted to a dissolution.* He stated his notions of what a Reform bill should be; that he should propose a £10 franchise for counties, and to reduce the yearly value for boroughs from £10 to £6; and he believed it was desirable to introduce a large body of the working classes into the constituent body. The question of disfranchisement and redistribution of seats was, he remarked, encompassed with the greatest difficulties. If 26 seats were taken away, with the four vacant, there would be 30 to be distributed. Such a Reform bill would, in his opinion, settle the question for some time to come. In reply to a question about the ballot, he said, if the present Ministers introduced a new Reform bill, with the ballot, he should vote against it.

A discussion of some length and of a miscellaneous character ensued, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the prorogation would probably take place about the time he should have moved the adjournment for the holidays. He said there was no foundation for the statement that the Ministry had contemplated resignation, and he denied that he had stated that the opposition to the bill had endangered the peace of Europe.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

General State of Sentiment—Views of the Leading Presses of Europe—The Bases Upon Which the Possible Congress Would Act—The Feeling at Vienna—Changes in German Opinion—A Fresh Circular of the Sardinian Government—The Drift of the French Journals.

The best informed journals of the Continent, which are the most trustworthy authorities in such a case, continue to throw grave doubts upon the success of the Congress which Lord MALMESBURY, in sembling of the Congress which Lord MALMESBURY, in London, and the *Journal des Débats*, at Paris, some time since announced as the coming panacea for the ills of Europe. The *Ost Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, declares that:

"The presence of Count CAVOUR at Paris, and the uncertain position of the Derby Ministry in England are reasons serious enough to make NAPOLEON III. hesitate about accepting the conditions imposed by Austria upon her acceptance of the proposals of Congress. The French Emperor feels that Lord PALMERSTON would show him more complaisance than the Earl of DERBY. We in Austria would not be much distressed if the Congress never took place. Has not Count CAVOUR openly declared that the Congress would come to nothing if Austria were not ejected from Italy! *If France wants peace why does she keep up her great armaments?* To this question the *Constitutionnel*, of Paris, very pointedly replies by another: "*If Austria really wished peace, why did she begin with her great armaments?*" The *Cologne Gazette*, usually well-informed from Prussian diplomatic sources, declares that "The preliminaries of the Congress are not at all settled, and it is very doubtful whether the Congress will ever meet at all. Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia, France and Russia, on the contrary, have proposed that the troops of both Austria and Sardinia should make a retrograde movement of ten miles on each side. Moreover, we may be sure that France and Russia will reject the Austrian demand, *and that Prussia and England will probably make common cause with Russia and with France.*"

On the other hand, the Berlin correspondent of the Russian paper *Le Nord*, positively asserts that Austria has accepted the *bases* proposed by England in the names of Russia and of France, and that only the place of meeting, the composition and the programme of the Congress, are still to be settled. It gives the following as the principal points to be urged at the conferences:

POINTS FOR THE ACTION OF THE CONGRESS.

"1. The sovereign independence of the Italian States, situated beyond the provinces reserved to Austria by treaties, will be anew proclaimed, and placed out of reach of all attack, by the collective guarantee of the Powers which sign the future treaty. These States will be declared for ever neutral and inviolable; and any encroachment on their security and their territorial integrity will be considered as a question of general interest. As a measure of just reciprocity, they will be found to respect that neutrality, both between themselves and as regards all other States; and not to undertake anything against the internal or external tranquility of others. No exclusive protection is to be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing Powers; and none of those Powers is to have any special right of meddling in their internal affairs, without a previous understanding between the five Powers.

2. The special treaties now existing between them and the signing Powers shall be revised and set aside, if necessary, in conformity with the principles of the preceding proposition.

3. An investigation shall be made to ascertain if the rights of garrison ascribed to Austria by the act of the 9th June, 1815, and the treaty of the 16th June, 1817, in the towns of Ferrara, Comachio and Piacenza are compatible with the full independence of the Italian States, and if those rights are not sufficiently compensated for to Austria by the adoption of the principles of neutrality and of a collective guarantee applied to those States. In any case, the regulations relative to the exercise of the said rights, settled, between them and Austria, shall be revised and brought back to the strict terms of treaties.

4. As the security of the Governments and the welfare of the populations depend on the conformity of the institutions with the tendencies, wishes and wants of the latter, the sovereign princes of the States of Italy shall be recommended to revise the political and administrative laws of their States. That revision shall be made by them freely in the full independence of their sovereignty, and after consulting the wishes of their people. It is well understood that in no case can the Powers meddle, either collectively or separately, in the relations between the Italian Governments and their subjects, nor in the administration of the Italian States.

5. The Powers reserve to themselves the right of presenting, in the course of their negotiations, special propositions in addition to the four which precede."

ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian correspondent of the Russian organ goes on to say: "The armaments of France cause Prussia no alarm. The Emperor NAPOLEON does not think of making war on the German frontier; all that he asks is that the Italian question may be settled—well settled, justly and durably. If Austria will contribute to this work in common with the rest of Europe, well and good; if not, she shall have war! This is the force of the French policy. If peace shall be preserved, the glory of it will belong to Prussia, who has maintained her own policy with calm perseverance Count PERSIGNY, and not M. VON USEDOM, has been named as the second Prussian Plenipotentiary to the coming Congress." Confident as the Prussian writer is in the statements which he here makes, it will be observed that his language goes more decidedly to prove the growing sympathy of Prussia with France, than the assembling of the Congress of which he says the "*bases*" have been accepted. The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* does not at all agree with him, even in his implication of a possible pacific termination of the pending negotiations. This gentleman writes:

"People who insist on shutting their eyes to what is actually under their nose cling to this Congress as a certain and safe lightning conductor; but the electric fluid is diffused over too vast a canopy on both sides of Alp to be directed earthwards, even by such a paratonnerre as Lord MALMESBURY. MITSOR (who lived before BENJAMIN FRANKLIN) likens the adverse hosts of heaven to two huge clouds wafted by contrary currents over the Caspian Sea, and loaded with thunder. France, even on the eve of the great march on Moscow, never had set in motion such an overwhelming mass of improved artillery, such enthusiastic legions fresh from Crimean and Algerine triumph, such horse, foot, and dragoons as are now marshalled between the Rhone and the Var. At Antibes, on the Var, there are 12,000; at Grenoble, on the Isère, 40,000; at Valence, 30,000; at Lyons, 60,000; at Besançon, 20,000; At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and material; and out of the 60,000 in Algiers it is positively true that 30,000 are expecting to be drafted into Italy. I have no certain data to rely on as to what is going on beyond the Var, on the left bank of the Isère, but earthworks and palisades, and bastions and redoubts are disfiguring the whole territory. The *Triest Zeitung* says that a million of francs in copper coin, kept in reserve at Milan, has been carried off to Verona, and that even the hoard of Government tobacco was not held to be safe till removed thither also. That young Kaiser FRANZ JOSEPH does, in fact, wish for war as the only escape from bankruptcy is what all I glean from Vienna papers unmistakably suggests. That NAPOLEON III. is quite willing and ready to oblige him is what I have not the slightest doubt of. If any one else wants to meddle with the two antagonists, he is quite welcome to indulge in the whim. That is altogether a matter of choice, not necessity."

AFFAIRS AT VIENNA.

The statements of this letter are loudly confirmed by the Vienna correspondence of the London *Times*, under date of April 2, as follows:

"Things are nearly, if not quite, as they were before this Government accepted the proposition of Russia. The fact that Sardinia refuses to disarm has not yet been made public, but the Viennese are aware that matters are not progressing favorably, and they have a presentiment that no Congress will meet. The assurance has been given me that the Emperor of Austria has expressed his resolution not to send a representative to Congress until Victor EMANUEL has solemnly promised to disarm, and a person who must be aware of what has recently passed between the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count CAVOUR states that the latter had declared that Sardinia will not suspend her preparations for war unless Austria does so likewise.

The public is dissatisfied with the policy of the Cabinet, and loudly declares that war would be far preferable to such prolonged suspense. The Austrians are busily employed in removing their valuables from Milan, and not long ago many objects of value belonging to the Archduke FERDINAND MAX, and to the Archduchess CHARLOTTE, were sent from Monza to Verona. In a letter written by an officer of high rank to one of his comrades in this city, it is remarked that war is inevitable, as Sardinia must sink into complete insignificance if she does not finish the hazardous game which she has begun. The prevailing impression in Lombardy is that a revolution will soon break out in Tuscany, and should such be the case an Austrian corps will, as a matter of course, be sent to the rescue. Within the last four days orders have been received at Trieste, to fetch three or four battalions of border troops from Zeng, with all possible speed. It has been remarked that there is much more warlike spirit in the army now than there was four years ago, when it was the question of a war between Austria and Russia."

In Italy, volunteering still continued from all the States into Sardinia. Nearly 10,000 volunteers had arrived, it was estimated, in Turin, by the beginning of April. A letter from Leghorn, of the 4th inst., says: "The extreme agitation produced in Italy by the probability of a diplomatic arrangement has disappeared, and fears of war are again prevalent."

Of France we hear throughout the country an immense movement of troops is taking place, and in Paris to-day it is so great that it has given rise to a belief that the review yesterday was intended merely to enable the large migration of troops to the south to take place without exciting too much attention. The fourth division of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, and the officers have been warned to provide the necessary outfit for a campaign. Moreover, several troops of artillery have arrived from Lyons, on their way southward. The most alarming fact that has come to our knowledge is the universal belief of the army that war is on the eve of breaking out. It is freely talked about in regimental messes, and as I informed you two days since, on Friday last the Colonel of one of the regiments of the Division Vinoy, in telling his officers to prepare themselves for immediate action, began his allocution with these words: "*La guerre est décidée, Messieurs.*"

CONTINUED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE VARIOUS POWERS.

TURIN, Friday, April 8.

Letters from Milan announce the arrival at that town of two battalions of Croats. Orders have been issued to the railway directors to hold their lines in readiness for the transport of a fresh corps d'armée of 20,000. The roads were [illegible]ered with materials for war and army stores.

VIENNA, Friday, April 8.

A numerous corps d'armée was reviewed here to-day on the Schmelzer parading-ground, in the presence of the Emperor.

**Position of England on the Italian Question

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BOARDING.

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a genteel private family to take care of children and do sewing; best of references given if required. Call at No. 320 West 30th-st., between the 6th and 7th ave., for two days, up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent children's nurse; understands the care of children perfectly, and can be highly recommended for the same; has had the care of a babe from its birth; willing to do that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 Chrystie-place, room No. 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in one house; one as cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; both are willing and obliging, and understand their business truly. The best of City references. Can be seen at present place, until engaged. No. 84 Montagne-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to undertake the accompanying a family to England, in the capacity of nursery lady's maid; she is accustomed to children, and will make herself generally useful. Wages no object. The best recommendations must be furnished. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 21 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; will not go to boarding-houses; good City references. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place, down stairs.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation; is a very experienced chambermaid and excellent seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly; is a girl of excellent disposition, very neat and tidy, and will endeavor to please her employer; unquestionable references given. Call at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY EXPEdient English young woman, as first-class chambermaid and thorough waitress; is also a superior washer and ironer, and, in every respect, a most desirable upstairs' servant and laundress. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH, FIRST-class cook, and assist in washing and ironing, or cook alone, by a very experienced servant; has served in the first families in Brooklyn, who will give her the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as family seamstress and to take care of one or two grown up children; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her present employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 228 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one is a first-class cook, understands pastry, game, &c., the other as first-class laundress, and would assist in chamber-work; both would go into the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waiter-maid and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give undoubted City reference; Call at No. 91 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper in a public or private institution; has had over five years' experience, and is fully competent in all respects to take charge of a large establishment; would not object to go to the country; best City reference given. Address Box No. 971 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or take the entire charge of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 51 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO understands her business as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, pies, and puddings. Can be seen at No. 70 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, recently landed, a situation to do housework in a private family; she has lived in good places in the old country, and thoroughly understands her business; she has no objection to the country. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and nice plain sewing, or waiting, in a genteel family; no objection to a great distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 15th-st., in the candy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would do chamberwork; can produce the best of recommendations; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-creams, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 287 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class boarding house in city or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 219 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take the entire charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner of 13th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a French girl, from Paris, who is a good seamstress and dressmaker, and would take care of children. She speaks English a little. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; best of City reference; can be seen for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 16 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. No boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can bring the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation to take care of a house during the Summer season or year, for any party who is about to go in the country. Address J. P. Box No. 131 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer; would prefer laundress' place. Call, for two days, at No. 81 Charles-st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; no objection to sew to grown-up children, in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 419 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid; who has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 145 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN and husband, without incumbrance, would like to take the charge of a gentleman's house in the family's absence. The best of reference given in every respect. Call on or address SCOTCHWOMAN, No. 364 7th-av., third floor, for two weeks.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an honest, reliable and competent Protestant woman, as seamstress and to take care of one or two grown children. Apply at No. 66 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take the entire charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner of 13th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a French girl, who is a good seamstress and dressmaker, and would take care of children. She speaks English a little. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; best of City reference; can be seen for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 16 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. No boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can bring the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation to take care of a house during the Summer season or year, for any party who is about to go in the country. Address J. P. Box No. 131 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer; would prefer laundress' place. Call, for two days, at No. 81 Charles-st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; no objection to sew to grown-up children, in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 419 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid; who has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 145 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 30th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 301 West 19th-st., third floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is trustworthy, and is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Reference given. Address Mrs. CONKLIN, No. 65 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker and has good reference. Call at No. 127 Prince-st., for two days, her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY ENGLISH PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 286 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is dead; and the milk only ten weeks old. Can be seen at No. 36 4th-av. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can bring reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; would prefer laundress' place. Call, for two days, at No. 81 Charles-st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A FAMILY ABOUT starting to housekeeping are desirous of procuring a situation for one of the best of servants. She is one of the choice girls seldom to be obtained. Apply at No. 60 West 26d-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVEry other kind of servants may always be found at the office of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 91 and 93 Bleecker-st., between 6d and 4th ave. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY REMOVING TO THE country, a situation for one of their servants as chambermaid and waitress; she is industrious and faithful, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 228 West 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green house, hot house, grapery, shrub and ornamental trees; is a good vegetable gardener; also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; is not afraid to work; a single-handed place accepted. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single young man; advertiser will be found an excellent groom and careful driver, and one who is willing to make himself generally useful in his employer's country; no objection as to distance; excellent City reference given from his last employer. Address a note to B. H., Box No. 220 Times Office, or call at William's livery stable, 104th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who has had several years experience in this City and country; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can produce the best testimonials from his last employers as to character, capability, &c.; good City reference given. Call, or address W. E., at J. Disney's, No. 126 4th-av., or at Mr. McCarty's, No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED — BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as thorough waiter; is perfectly respectful in his manners, and of good address and appearance; has lived with some of the best families in the old country and in this City; will be found careful and anxious to please in every respect. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place; has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener who understands hot and cold grapery, green-house and vegetables, or laying out of a new place; will give the most satisfactory reference as to capability, sobriety and industry. Address C. R., at Messrs. McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., who know the advertiser.

WANTED.—TO JOBBERS—A YOUNG MAN OF several years' business experience desires an engagement either as assistant book keeper or salesman in a wholesale house; has an extensive and valuable Western and Southern business acquaintance. References first-class. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as coachman, one of sober and temperate habits and willing to devote all his time to his employer; has the best of City references from his last place; his last employer has sold his horses. Call, or address a note to No. 811 Broadway, in the store, for W. M. B. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; references as to capability and character. Address W. G., Box No. 263 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. O. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation on a farm; understands gardening; can milk cows, take care of horses, is willing to make himself generally useful, and to study the interest of those who employ him; is a young man of steady habits, and has two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good hand in a garden and would be willing to make himself generally useful in a comfortable home; is a man of reliable habits and has four years' reference from his last employer, who can be seen in the City. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has had good experience as driver in this City for the last two years; best of City reference can be given. Address C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 188 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE without family; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given; the man is a hardy, general good workman. Can be seen at Nos. 12 and 13 Bible House, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from highly respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at H. Campbell's, Saddler, No. 80 4th-av., or address COACHMAN, as above.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly; has five years' reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has no objection to go in the country with a respectable family for the Summer. Address J. E., Box 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT and capable man as groom and coachman; understands the business from long experience; is a good waiter; can make himself generally useful in a garden, if required. Address M. R., No. 10 2d-st., or Box No. 195 Times Office, till engaged.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a thoroughly reliable man, and understands his business well; has good references, and would study the interest of his employer. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE SINgle young man, employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking and farming work. Wages not so much an object as a good home. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 240 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself useful in a garden, or would act as porter; is not afraid to work; best references in the City from present employer for the last five years. Address GEORGE, Box No. 202 Times Office, two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GARDENER AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. L., Box No. 219 Times Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF GOOD character and honest, industrious habits, a situation in the country. He is a first-rate vegetable gardener, and would take care of a horse, cow, and make himself otherwise useful and obliging. Address HELP, Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, IN A store, by an American young man; for character and competency can refer to last employer, whom he has served in that capacity for four years. Address J. A., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION; he can take care of horses and carriages or work on a farm; can milk cows; is well recommended from his last employer; is a good vegetable gardener. Address T. K., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as good vegetable gardener; has been nine years with his former employer; his wife is an excellent laundress. Address G. G. GARDENER, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, of industrious habits, a good and rapid penman, with some knowledge of book-keeping. Wholesale business preferred. Good references given. Address Box No. 604 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of horses and carriage; understands gardening; also, his wife, to do general housework, who can come well recommended. Address FARRELL, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No. 278 8th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private Protestant family; was 15 years in his last situation; country preferred. Address, for one day only, J. A. H., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale hardware or wholesale dry goods store. City reference given. Address EDWARD HEENEY, Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business; greenhouses, graperies. Can give the best of reference. Address M. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION; HAS the best of City reference from his last place; is a good, careful driver. Address P. M., care of Chas. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man 23 years of age, competent to take charge of any ordinary store or office business. Has had many years' experience in this City as book-keeper, clerk, and partner in a large concern. Reference given as to character and capacity, and salary left entirely to the employer. A note addressed to J. T. W., Box No. 605 Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1048 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A clear, rapid hand, who is perfectly familiar with the French language, as amanuensis; wages, $3 a week and board; situation 20 miles in the country; testimonials as to character must be unexceptionable. Address, in his own hand, RUCLID, Box No. 203 Times Office.

A DRUG-CLERK WANTED.—ONE WELL acquainted with the wholesale business may apply, after 12 o'clock, at No. 234 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN IN THE Embroideries, at Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Cheap Store. EDWARD RIDLEY.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A SINGLE MAN Apply at No. 211 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN INTELLIGENT LAD FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, who resides with his parents, and is willing to accept a small salary the first year. A note in the applicant's handwriting is desired to W. K. L., care of E. Isselwood, and left at the Chatham-square Post-office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A NORTH-OF-IRELAND PROTESTant girl for general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, clean, and of steady habits; she will be taught if willing to learn; one recently arrived preferred. Apply to-day and Monday at 126 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN—ONE TO DO good plain cooking, washing and ironing; the other chamber work and waiting; wages $6 and $7. The best of reference as to capability and respectability. Apply to No. 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, AN intelligent, trustworthy lad, who can write a good hand. Address, in applicant's handwriting, Box No. 1,615 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL AMERICAN BOY TO learn the Fresco Painter's trade; must understand drawing and come well recommended. Apply to J. S. D'ORSAY, Artist, No. 666 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART AND CAPABLE GIRL, FOR general housework; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and have good recommendations. Apply corner of St. Felix-st. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE DAY; SHE must be a neat fine worker. Call at 9 in the morning or 8 in the evening at No. 110 8th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK, in a dry goods jobbing house. Address H., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANÇAISE qui parle bien la langue, pour apprendre le Française à un enfant en jouant. L'adresser à 110 5-av., a 9 heures du matin a 8 heures de soir.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO THE CENTRAL PARK.—Containing a history and description of the Park, the improvements to this date, and those contemplated, ordinances and regulations, list of officers and keepers, with directions to visitors as to the principal objects of interest, and how to see them, with a fine map of the Park. By an officer of the Park.

Price 15 cents. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & CO., and the trade generally.

A. O. MOORE & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

$15—WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs, among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore—Agatha—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Harry Havens—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Machree—Music in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar-strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"SARAH JANE LEE"—SONG AND CHORUS.—A very beautiful flowing melody, with easy accompaniment; can be sung by children as well as adults, and will soon become one of the most popular songs of the day; sentiment of the words excellent. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new stock of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP,

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.

Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and fine at 12 to 31 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 200 Canal-st.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.

CARSON & HARD, No. 24 Beekman-st.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUDERBACK, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 48 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Peas Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of the Stewards, viz: John Van Buren, No. 40 Nassau-st.; James R. Pinckney, No. 8 Wall-st.; Aaron B. Hays, North River Bank; John D. Van Buren, No. 245 Water-st.; Charles Roome, No. 4 Irving-place; William H. Johnson, No. 27 Nassau-st.; John Groshon, No. 72 6th-av., and of R. E. Mount, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON Council are respectfully requested to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on SATURDAY, 23d instant at 12 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of the Hon. JOHN DOHERTY, late Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WILLIAM J. PECK,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare, in the Historical Society Building, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Sunday services, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the Rev. H. Dana Ward is expected to preach. The sermon will be translated into the sign-language.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—THE NEXT public meeting of this Association will be held in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club.

MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON,
MRS. C. B. WILBOUR,
} Committee.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF CRYSTAL Lodge, No. 315, are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 9 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 6 o'clock, to participate in the celebration of the day.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN F. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
THE AMERICAN HOP TREE.

The above Tree is highly ornamental, perfectly hardy, and covered from May to November with beautiful clusters of Hops; is a rapid grower, bearing the second year from seed. The hops are much stronger and always preferred to the ordinary variety. Prices of Trees, according to size, from 75 cents to $2 each.

McILVAIN & YOUNG, Seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL GUANO.—THIS Guano has been practically tested side by side with Peruvian Guano and manufactured manures, and proved equal to the best. Will retain its moisture in a dry season, and warranted of uniform quality.

Reports upon its merits and great value as a fertiliser may be had, (gratis,) and samples seen on application to our agents, Messrs. LOUDERBACK & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 404 West Washington Market, New-York; at the Manufactory, Mill Road, South Bergen, N. J.; and No. 25 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Price per ton of 2,000 lbs.....$45
Price per ton of 2,240 lbs.....45

May also be had in bags and barrels of 1, 2½ and 3 cwt.

MYCOETH & PERKINS,
Sole Manufacturers,
South Bergen, N. J.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilisers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs., each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4, per ton $60. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 25, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $3 00, per ton $56. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application at MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—AN EXTRA FINE MIXture of choice English and French grass seeds, expressly for lawns and grass plots by the quart or bushel. Also, all kinds of grain, field grass, herb, flower and garden seeds, entirely new and fresh. Also, French duf pear trees (extras), strawberry plants, rhubarb and asparagus roots, raspberries and Lawton blackberries, plants of all kinds, implements and fertilisers at the new agricultural warehouse and seed-store No. 54 Vesey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., near Washington market, New-York.

Remember No. 54 Vesey-st., New-York.

POUDERETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 10 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for grass grass and GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Price, $2 50 to $3 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 20 Burling-slip.

MILITARY TACTICS.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman, thoroughly educated, and experienced in teaching Military Tactics and English branches, who is also a thorough Mathematician, and familiar with the U. S. Service, is at present open to engagement for ensuing term. Best references furnished. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SON, U. S. School Agency, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE OF 40 HORSE-power, and one steam engine of 35 horse-power. Also several boilers. For particulars apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 10th-st., Dry-Dock Iron Works.

MUSICAL.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
ON THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, of cast plate, entirely operate from the case, thus relieving the frame, bridge and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has every sounding-board, bars and bolts, like the Violin, which are secured in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sentient power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by the sustenance of the violin class.

Its improved with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Also agents.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among those are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) D. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, E. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded at prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church vestry, school-room, lodge-room or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

THE REAL, GENUINE ORIGINAL JACOBS still remain at their Old Stand No. 100 Chatham-st., where can be found their celebrated improved metallic reed accordeons, concertinas, watches, jewelry, California diamonds, &c., &c.

Remember the number—100 Chatham-st. Original A. JACOBS SONS, (established 1820.)

N. B.—Be particular in looking for No. 100 Chatham-st., as we have no connection with any other establishment.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150; one of the largest Catalogues of Music in the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD 6 1-4 OCTAVE piano forte (the manufacture of A. H. Gale & Co.) will be sold for $150, if applied for immediately. It has been but little used, and is in excellent condition—better than new. Inquire at No. 66 East 40th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

LICHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 497 Broadway, near Broome-st., have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 156

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the Arabia were received from Boston this evening. The particulars of European intelligence thus afforded us, greatly strengthen the belief, spread in the news as reported from Halifax by telegraph. The latest advices bear very much upon the meeting of a Peace Congress. In the absence of which fact, even by the most recent, doubtful to be overlooked.

The steamship *Pelton* from Southampton on the 16th, and the Java from Liverpool, simultaneously with the Arabia, both reached this port yesterday, bringing European dates to the 17th inst. Our report of the proceedings in the Richmond Court of Appeals, both yesterday and to-day, in the case of Mr. McCurdy vs. Mr. Hoffman, will be found interesting. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Mr. McCurdy, which fixes and pay him $649 93, the amount for which the latter is due him. Mr. McCurdy caused, after the Circuit adjourned, application to be made to the Court of Appeals for a writ of error, which was granted, and the case is thus brought before the Court of Appeals for decision.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, after hearing the whole evidence in the case of Officer Wm. Mooney, rendered their decision, which was to the effect that Officer Mooney be restored to his position. Mooney, it will be remembered, was dismissed from the force by the Board, but appealed to the Police Commissioners to restore him. The decision of the Commissioners was rendered yesterday morning.

The Police Commissioners met last night, but transacted no business of importance. The Board will meet again this evening.

Mr. Mooney, who was dismissed from the police force by the Board, but reinstated by the Police Commissioners, was tendered a complimentary benefit at the Richmond Theatre last night, which was well attended.

The Police Commissioners met last night, but transacted no business of importance.

The Police Commissioners met last night, but transacted no business of importance.

The Police Commissioners met last night, but transacted no business of importance

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Intelligence.

Police Court.

Coroners' Inquests.

Marine Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Financial and Commercial.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The New-York Tribune, Saturday, April 26, 1862

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D., on the corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., one block from Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 57 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 20 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D., on the corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., one block from Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 20 Wall-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 20 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 67 Grove-st. Apply to E. HARKNESS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, a three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. HARKNESS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a 2500-ft. brick cottage house, 6 by 30 feet on the ground, one and a half story high, with a good cellar, well finished for a small family, and in good order. Apply to E. HARKNESS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, with three front rooms, with all the modern improvements, and a large yard in the rear. Apply on the premises, No. 1 Bethune-st., near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 67 Grove-st. Apply to E. HARKNESS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D., on the corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., one block from Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 20 Wall-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 57 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st. Apply on the premises.

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THE HOMESTEAD SCANDAL.

Philip Hatton Tells His Story of the Case.

HEARTBREAKING DAYS' EXPERIENCES.

Possibility of the Case Going to the Jury without Counsel.

Eloquent Summing Up.

The Concluding Speeches of the Counsel.

Application of Testimony Relating to Mr. Hatton.

Charge of the Court.

TESTIMONY OF PARSON M. SMITH.

Parson M. Smith, examined by Mr. Carlisle—A resident of Homestead; has been for about two years; is a Methodist minister; was pastor of the Homestead Methodist Church; was present at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee on the 6th of July; was present when Mr. Hatton spoke; Mr. Hatton said that he had been informed that the Pinkertons were coming up the river; that he had been informed that they were coming to take possession of the mill; that he had been informed that they were coming to take possession of the mill; that he had been informed that they were coming to take possession of the mill

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The Peaceable Working of Education in this Island.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

BARBADOES, Barbadoes, Feb. 20, 1859.

While the over-crowded condition of Barbadoes has enabled it to have her laboring population on a subservient position, a deficient system of education has done much to prevent the circulation of general intelligence. It would be no matter of surprise, and no ground for argument for or against Emancipation, if the laboring classes were still as ignorant and enslavered as they were in the days of Slavery. But in spite of all obstacles, I maintain, since the lapse of twenty years, they have made decided progress in the social scale, and though their natural vices are often shocking to witness, they are not so abundant or so extravagant as a theorist would suppose them to be, after the restrictions of Slavery had been suddenly removed.

It is a fact, which speaks volumes, that, within the last fifteen years, in spite of the extraordinary price of land and the low rate of wages, the small proprietors of Barbadoes, holding less than five acres, have increased from 1,100 to 2,537. All these proprietors were formerly slaves, subsequently free laborers, and finally landholders. This is certainly an evidence of industrious habits, and a remarkable contradiction to the prevailing idea that the negro will only work under compulsion. That idea was formed and fostered from the habits of the negro as a slave; his habits as a freeman, after they have developed by time, are in striking contrast. I am simply stating a fact in regard to the Barbadian Creole which bears, at least, will not be denied. I have conversed on the subject with all classes and conditions of people, and none are more ready to admit than the planters themselves that the free laborer in Barbadoes is a better, more cheerful, and more industrious workman than the slave. These are the opinions of men who themselves were once violently opposed to Freedom, and who still strive to keep the laboring classes in complete dependance; and they are opinions so universal that I have sought diligently, but in vain, to hear them contradicted. The negro will not work with the steadiness of a white man, nor can it be expected that he should with all the disadvantages of a tropical climate against him. But from my own observations, which I purposely made as extended as possibly, I can assert that the crowds of laborers, male and female, whom I frequently met in the cane-fields were as diligent in the performance of their duties as any other class of Africans I ever saw either in Freedom or Slavery; and actual comparisons have proved that the free laborer gets through more work in a day than ever a slave did under the old system.

I cannot speak as highly of the morality of the laboring population of Barbadoes as I can of their industry. The clergy may publish Church and School statistics, which, I admit, go to show that schools and churches multiply. But statistics on such subjects are not of much importance when they run counter to common every-day experience. To prove that the vicious put on a religious demeanor with their Sunday coat, and will listen patiently to a tedious, incomprehensible sermon, only makes the case worse. It is shown that, since emancipation, the higher crimes are less frequently committed than they were before. Crimes of violence are almost unknown, and in the streets, thanks to efficient police regulations, the most perfect order is preserved. But crimes of calculation, thieving, swindling and the minor vices have apparently increased. I speak from prison statistics, and it must be borne in mind that over a large number, if not all, of these offences, the planter formerly had exclusive jurisdiction, and they were never known beyond the precincts of his own estate. It is, therefore, unfair to make any deductions from the criminal records of the present day, and compare them with those of the past, when no comparison can be instituted. But I have seen myself exhibitions of unrestrained passion, of cruelty and of vice, to which, in a state of slavery, the negro would never be permitted to give vent. I have seen parents beat their children in such an inhuman manner as to make me feel that liberty to them was a curse to all over whom they were allowed to exercise any authority or control. I am speaking now of what is the rule rather than the exception among the lowest class of the negro population. Among their other vices, immorality and promiscuous intercourse of the sexes are almost universal. From the last census, it appears that more than half of the children born in Barbadoes are illegitimate. The clergy—and with some show of reason—claim that the immorality of the people under freedom is not so bad as it was under Slavery, where marriage was not even allowed. But I cannot think the argument a good one.

Against the middle class—as a class—the imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow could not be maintained; but among the laboring people morality, not now through ignorance or compulsion, but from choice, remains at the lowest ebb. I leave the reader to draw what inference he pleases from such a state of things. I simply report facts. But it seems to me that the moral grounds of the Abolitionist for removing the restrictions of Slavery are, in Barbadoes, at least, the very worst that could be selected. Morality has not kept pace with material progress. Making every allowance for the influence of climate, there is still no palliation for such a superabundance of vice.

Observing the wide distinction that exists between the colored people of the middle and those of the laboring classes, I have no hesitation in saying that it is chiefly due to an imperfect and erroneous system of education. That education is not based, as with us, upon the broad democratic principle that it is the province of the State to see that the children of the State possess sufficient intelligence and information to perform their duties as freemen. Education here is confined to those who have the means to pay for the luxury of knowledge, and though statistics show a marked progress since the date of emancipation, it is rather the progress of a class than of the whole population. Of the Daily Primary Schools in connection with the Church of England, which in Barbadoes is the Established Church, there were in 1834 twenty-seven, with an average of 1,674 scholars; in 1858, twenty-two years afterwards, the schools had increased to 70, and the scholars to 3,160, besides the establishment of an Infant School, with an average attendance of 1,140 children. The Sunday Schools, which, in 1834, numbered 19, with an attendance of 1,079, now number 24, with an attendance of 2,071. On the other hand, it must be observed that what were called Estate Schools under Slavery exist now no longer. The schools enumerated above are all in connection with the Church of England; those attached to the Moravian and Wesleyan persuasions, of which I have been unable to procure statistics, may number about half as many more. But all the schools are under church influence, and are necessarily imbued with church prejudices; and were education, on such a system, much more extended than it really is, one would scarcely look for any wholesome diffusion of popular instruction. If we are desirous of the regeneration of the negro population by those who have been fortunate enough to receive a tolerable education, we must believe that knowledge here, as elsewhere, will elevate the laboring classes in the social scale, and will greatly diminish prevailing vice. The large increase of small landed proprietors, the number of colored mechanics, merchants, clerks and business men, in public and private establishments—all of whom make up the middle class—abundantly illustrate the industry of the African, and his capacity for improvement. But there is a point at which his advancement is checked. Politically, he may be called an equal by the white; but socially he will never be considered so. I will not say that social distinctions, in consequence of color, are as marked here as they are in the United States. There are colored men of large wealth, intelligence and influence, who may be seen in the Governor's drawing-room, and at his table; and, indeed, any public man who had scruples on such a subject would soon lose his popularity and his place. But, in private society, no white man would invite a colored man to a closer intimacy than the rules of ordinary politeness would require. Among females, especially, a woman with the faintest taint of African blood is not admitted to terms of equality with whites of her own sex, and though the amalgamation of the two races is very general, and is still progressing, marriage is rare, and would not be tolerated in English, or even in Barbadian "society." It is said that the distinctions of caste are not more marked between the higher and lower orders in Barbadoes than they are in England, but I affirm this to be untrue. An English nobleman who marries a social inferior elevates her at once to his own rank; but a similar *faux pas* is never forgiven or forgotten in Barbadoes. The colored wife of a white finds her position an anomalous and distressing one. She has been removed from one circle, but neither her husband's influence nor her own virtues are a passport of admission into the other.

The condition of the colored population of Barbadoes demonstrates, on the whole, that they lack neither industry nor natural intelligence. The habit of labor, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest, Barbadian laborers going to work, and their light, elastic step and cheerful faces indicate the very opposite of lazy dispositions. If their moral progress falls short of what the Abolitionist would ask us to believe, it is doubtless owing as much to the want of properly directed educational efforts as to any other cause. The masses are certainly no worse than they were under Slavery; while those who had the intelligence, industry and energy to rise, have risen to positions of competence, independence and wealth, which they never could have enjoyed under any other than a free system. A class which emancipation has really ruined are spoken of somewhat contemptuously as "poor whites." Incapable themselves of undergoing the hardships of field labor beneath a tropical sun, they employed, before emancipation, one or two slaves, upon whose services they lived. Deprived of this species of maintenance and having no resources of their own, they became such a burden to the community, that the Government has been called upon to adopt some measures for their relief. But this class in Barbadoes is so exceedingly small that, in discussing the question of emancipation and its results, the "poor whites" scarcely merit even a passing notice.

W. G. S.

AFFAIRS OF PARIS.

The Academy on the Raising of Toads—Curious Discussion—Small Industries of France—Raising Truffles—Deaths by Chloroform—Medical Matters—The Black Doctor Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 28, 1859.

Not long ago the Academy of Sciences, of this city, was occupied with that interminable question, the *raising of toads*. You will hardly believe it, but the published proceedings stand there as proof of the fact. It is one of the numerous tribulations to which that body, in its quality of Academy, is obliged to submit, to receive from time to time long and well-attested communications from persons who pretend to have received on their heads, in promenading in the fields, a shower of toads; what is worse, many of these persons, not content to give the history of their experience in a letter, gather up and send boxes of the animals as *pièces de conviction*—what might be called joining filth to importunity.

Whenever any of these boxes arrive they are passed over to an old domestic of the library, who in turn passes them to the cook, and from the hands of the cook to his dining-table. Then the Academy charges M. DUMERIL, the distinguished Professor at the Garden of Plants, and a member of the Academy, to make a report on the question. M. DUMERIL is very learned, but he does not believe in the raising of toads. In the Academy, it must be remarked, opinions are divided on this question; so that, on this point, the ostogenarian doctor passes in the eyes of a portion of his colleagues for a *savant*, and in the eyes of the others as quite the contrary. The fact is, that M. DUMERIL considers the belief in the raising of toads as a superstition unworthy of the century in which we live—as, in fact one of the most deplorable of scientific heresies—and nothing irritates him so much as to be obliged to make a report on the question. The domestic who, for twenty years, has been in the habit of arranging the animals à *la poulette*, declares that, besides being delicious, they have a taste quite peculiar, which could only belong to something dropped from the moon; and, while rendering entire homage to the science of M. DUMERIL, he finds him a little systematic.

Ordinarily the persons who send to the academy these communications are either very ignorant or at least little versed in herpetology; but the individual who sent the last communication was a *savant*, no less a distinguished man than M. JOBARD, of Brussels—which drew from M. DUMERIL a cry of indignation. M. JOBARD declared that in going across the fields to the house of a friend, there fell suddenly on his hat and even into his pockets a shower of toads. He made a collection of these, sent them to the Academy, and with them a letter detailing the manner in which the accident arrived. Such a communication from such a man was not to be treated lightly; the *pièces de conviction* went to the stewing-pan of the cook, the communication into the hands of M. DUMERIL. It is useless to say that the latter refused absolutely to admit that the little batrachians fell from the clouds, while M. JOBARD, (who is a corresponding member of the Academy, and was present,) cried out, "But I saw it with my own eyes!" "But that's not a reason," replied the obstinate naturalist. "Your toads simply came out of the earth during a rain-storm." "But it didn't rain!" "That is no reason." "But how could they spring from the ground on to my hat and into my pockets?" "It was the wind that carried them there." "But there was no wind!" "That is not a reason; there might have been." And the Academy remains divided into two camps on the subject of "rain-toads."

But I ought to give the explanation of M. DU MERIL. He recognized the batrachians of the Brussels Professor as young *Crapaud's accoucheurs*, newly metamorphosed. The name *Crapaud accoucheur*, applied to them by M. DUMERIL, comes from the fact that the male, as that as the female lays her eggs, takes them up and carries them till they are ready to open. Each female will produce, perhaps, a thousand eggs; so that, when they are hatched, the ground is so full of them that it is scarcely to be wondered at that the peasants believe in a veritable shower when they appear. During the dry weather, toward the commencement of August, these myriads of young toads are concealed in holes in the earth. If a rain-storm occurs, suddenly inundating the earth, their subterranean residences are filled up, and they are forced out to the surface. It often happens, too, that in a strong wind these animals, the same as any other objects of the same weight, are lifted up and carried by the wind to resting-places above the ground. But they are neither hatched in the moon nor in the clouds.

The London *Globe*, however, lately contained a story which smothers M. JOBARD'S "rain-toads," and throws into contortions the crocodile of the *Patrie*. The *Globe* asserts that recently at Mountain-Ash, in Glamorganshire, there fell with a heavy rain, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a shower of little fish, of which the longest measured four inches. The tails and fins of these celestial productions were of the purest white. Some of them were preserved in fresh water, and appeared to adapt themselves readily to a terrestial residence; those that were placed in salt water died instantly. While the *Globe* was on the subject it would have done well to have told us to what species of the finny tribes these strange visitors belonged, and from what planet they came. Perhaps a lake has been upset in the moon, or in Venus, or in one of the Principalities of the empire of the Great Bear, and has been splashed over England!

From "rain-toads" to celestial fish, and from these to oysters, the change is not too violent, especially for "we others," to use a French idiom, who are compelled by distance and a forced abstinence to imagine the Shrewsbury and Chesapeake Bay bi-valves the sublimest of celestial gifts. The great propagator of pisiculture in France, M. COSTE, Professor of the College de France, was authorized a year ago by the Government to extend his experiments in artificial culture to oysters as well as to fish. This is a culture not new I believe in the United States, but the results obtained by M. COSTE are so extraordinary as to entitle them to a mention. He planted in the Gulf of St. Brieuc three millions of oysters, distributed over a surface of two thousand acres. The multiplication of these animals surpasses all calculation. M. COSTE brought to Paris and showed to the Emperor, clinging to a stick the size of a sheaf of wheat, 20,000 young oysters. These 20,000 oysters, when they reach the adult age, represent in France a sum of 400 francs. M. COSTE demanded of the Emperor, and will no doubt obtain the authorization to inaugurate on a large scale, the planting of these mollusks on all the sea-coast of France, as well on the Atlantic as on the Mediterranean seas, including Algiers and Corsica. He asks for an appropriation for himself of 10,000 francs a year, and a steamer, constantly at his service.

But there is an industry still more singular in France—that of the artificial production of truffles—the last caprice of the gourmand. The scarcity and the high price of this singular aberration of nature, for it is but an excrescence and not a normal production, hold out a great inducement to experimenters in their artificial production. Every one has, perhaps, seen on the buds of the young branches of the oak a spherical excrescence which is called a nut-gall. Its formation is due to the sting of an insect. The truffle has a similar origin. An insect, the *tripule*, penetrates the soil, ordinarily calcareous, in which grows a certain species of oak, attains the capillary branches of the root, pricks them, deposits its eggs in the wound, and the drop of milky fluid which exudes from the wounded filament is the origin, the element, or, if you please, the embryo of the truffle. This embryo develops itself at the expense of the azotic and carbonic matters which surround it, as certain parasites grow to the detriment of the animal or vegetable organism around them.

The design of nature in pushing instinctively the insect to prick the roots of the oak, is to prepare a nest for its young, and at the same time protection and nourishment. For when the larva of the tipule come out of the eggs, they attack the truffle which has been formed during their incubation, a period of seven or eight months, and devour the precious tubercle, transforming themselves into chrysalides, and again into new generations of tipules, eternally condemned to recommence the same work. The truffle, gathered in time, is subtracted from the devouring process of the insects, and becomes thus the rarest and costliest of condiments for the palate of the sensualist.

The cultivation of truffles has been attempted over and over again within the last few years in France, but with indifferent success. There is always wanting either the right condition of soil, or the insects to prick the roots after the tree has been made to grow. The experiments, however, are going on, and the prayers of the epicurean world are with the experimenters.

A few months ago the police detected in the quarry-caves of the hill of the Montmartre a band of men manufacturing spurious truffles. Let Connecticut no longer be reproached with wooden hams and oak leaf cigars!

At a dinner party the other evening at PHILIPPE'S, an American lady recounted a singular history. It was apropos of truffles, and was told over a plate of truffles *au champagne*. She said that at a certain fashionable French restaurant in New-York, which I need not name, there were six well-known truffles, genuine *pièces de resistance*, which were known to the "oldest inhabitant." In that far-off country, where truffles are difficult to obtain, but where a restaurant of the calibre of the one in question would not be "the thing" without the word "truffles" on its catalogue of dainties, one can admit the plea of attenuating circumstances for any reasonable substitution. But, reader, if you are not acquainted with the physiognomy of the tubercles in question, if I am not telling you an old story, what do you suppose they were? Ask all the horticulturists and naturalists of New-York, who have passed that way, and they will tell you that the said truffles put all their knowledge at defiance; but if you will ask CHARLES GOODYEAR you will obtain the secret.

Here is another singular industry, which is certainly entitled to a high rank among the Little Industries of Paris. It is one easy to verify. You have only to go the Pont-Neuf, turn up the Quai de l'Horloge, and on the part of the Seine opposite the end of the Rue de Harlay you will see an old ferry-boat, mounted by an old man. The man is covered with a sailor's blue jacket, and an *ex-chapeau*, form brigand. He holds in his hands a large shovel, with which he scrapes the bed of the river, and tumbles the collected sand into his boat. When he has thus collected a certain quantity, he changes the operation. He takes a sieve and passes his sand through it, collecting the pebbles, broken crockery, or other gross objects; after which he takes a porringer, fills it with the sifted sand, and, bent over the side of the boat, he washes the contents for a long time, very carefully, and with a dexterity quite amusing to observe. But, you will demand, what is the object of so much pains-taking labor, so much dexterity in an apparently worthless profession? What that old man seeks, and better still, what he finds, in washing so carefully the sand of the bed of the Seine, is *gold*! Yes, gold, in that mud, under that water, in the shadow of the Pont-Neuf, within the sight of the thousands of people passing over the bridge and along the quays, *gold* fished up in the very centre of Paris! Twenty years this old fellow has followed that profession, and according to his own admission he makes from six to seven francs a day at it! From whence comes this gold? Impossible to divine, and we leave the question to the geologists. But it is also a well-known fact that the bed of the Rhine furnishes every year to the washers engaged in the pursuit, an average of 20,000 francs. In the year 1851, which brought the highest figure, the sum obtained was 40,000 francs. So that gold in Western Europe cannot be regarded as a chimera.

Here is another industry not less curious. There arrived recently from Holland a speculator who counts Abraham among his ancestors, and who does honor to his race. This speculator follows the traces of the *filles*, to buy all the robes of tulle or gauze which have been worn once or twice, and discarded. Young people always find a means of renewing a soil skirt that has been torn or soiled, but what can they do with a gauze jupe, the dress of a doll, or a butterfly train. This son of Israel buys all that for a song. In every part of Paris he has authorized agents to buy and pack up these rejected objects; and the season of balls over, he gathers up the whole and sends them to Havre, from whence they are shipped to the Caribbean Islands, and from the whitest of bosoms these white, blue or rose gauzes are transferred to the blackest! It appears to be a furor among the ebony islanders, heretofore luxuriating in a state of nudity, to clothe themselves in these suggestive transparencies. Half-obscured loveliness is always most attractive, and as this is evidently a step in the way of civilization, there is no telling how much the world will yet be indebted to the enterprising Israelite in question. Only one is curious to know how he hit upon the speculation.

Three deaths by chloroform lately in the hospitals of Paris, have occasioned a debate in one of the medical societies on the propriety of abolishing the use of anesthetics. In two of these cases the chloroform was used during the reduction of dislocated shoulder-joints, and in the third for a surgical operation on a child. On one of the cases, however, a man operated on by M. MAISONNEUVE, at *La Pitié*, it was shown that but little chloroform was given, that the first symptoms of death occurred twenty minutes after the cessation of inhalation, and that death most probably occurred from congestion of the brain, produced by the violent muscular efforts of the patient during the reduction of the dislocation. Dr. HAYWARD, formerly Professor of Surgery in Boston, now living here, addressed a paper to the Surgical Society of Paris at its last meeting on this subject, in which he details the manner in which anesthesia is applied in the United States, and the results obtained thereby. Ether is still used in America, either alone or combined with chloroform, and the deaths are so rare that Dr. HAYWARD naturally recommended to the Society a substitution of this agent for chloroform. But the proposition met with a most decided opposition, since, according to the statements of the French surgeons, they have used the two agents alone and combined sufficiently to satisfy them that, of the two, chloroform is much the more useful, and no more dangerous than the other. Its effects are more prompt and surer than ether, and they believe that, since death takes place by the state of anesthesia, and not by a poison resulting from the use of this or that agent, and that, moreover, the number of deaths by chloroform is so small in proportion to the number of times administered, that there is, therefore, no cause for either substituting ether for chloroform, nor for discontinuing the practice of administering anesthetic agents in painful operations.

I see advertised an agency for the sale of Dr. CHURCHILL'S preparations (the hypophosphites of soda and chalk) for the cure of consumption. I am authorized by the Doctor to say that he has no agencies of the kind in any part of the world. The remedies used by Dr. CHURCHILL with a certain degree of success are as easily and as promptly and as well made by the chemists of New-York as by those in the employ of Dr. CHURCHILL in Paris; and, supposing these remedies to be a specific for consumption, which they are not, and which Dr. C. does not claim for them, there would thus be no cause for transporting them from one country to another. Dr. CHURCHILL is a graduate of the school of Paris; he holds a clinique under the eye of the Faculty, for the relief of the poor, and his remedies are no secret. He has certainly obtained some remarkable results from his remedies, but it is doubtful whether they go further than furnishing and reinforcing the elementary tissues of the body, a result often obtained from cod-liver oil and the preparations of iron and iodine. The experiment, however, is one of great interest to the profession, for every grain of knowledge brought into the general stock, when it concerns, especially so formidable a disease as consumption, is worth its weight in gold.

The black Doctor continues to be the talk of the town. Another pamphlet, the third, has appeared, this time a large one, covered with black paper, so as *to correspond* to the color of the subject treated within. M. DE CASTELNEAU, the able editor of the *Moniteur des Hopitaux*, is understood to be the author of this last production. The Government, the administration of the hospitals, and the more enlightened public, have at last come to the conclusion that they have been "taken in" by the most stupendous charlatan of modern times. For that he is entitled to this distinction is beyond dispute. Here is a man of color, who, without even the most elementary knowledge of the science of anatomy or medicine, (for the questions put to him, and his general conduct at the Hospital, betray him even to a six-months' student,) who has managed to obtain at Paris, in the very centre of medical learning, and even after he had been driven from Rio Janeiro and London as a quack, a practice of 600,000 francs a year—a sum triple that of PHILIP RICORD'S, the largest practice heretofore known in Paris. And yet his patients get no better; those at the Hospital *La Charité* are progressing toward a fatal termination as steadily as if the nitrate of potash pills of the Indian Doctor had remained in Java. But the Doctor made too much noise about his own name; the awakening to the truth has brought about a reaction that will be terrible in its effect upon him. He will be crushed beyond the power of resuscitation. The scandalous scenes that daily take place at the hospital, where there are sometimes collected three or four hundred persons, and the total want of success in treating his cases, have induced the hospital administration to call a meeting, with a view to his expulsion. The facts will be faithfully detailed and published to the world, and then the Doctor, who has furnished one of the finest houses in Paris, who has bought carriages on which are emblazoned nobiliary crowns, and who receives like a prince, from money levied on suffering humanity, will be obliged to seek some other community on which to practice his impositions. But he pretends to be a prophet as well; he is a man of magnificent presence, and he will always find dupes enough in whatever part of the world he may pitch his tent.

MALAKOFF.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, the following pieces of vocal and instrumental music: 1. "The Welcome Light," a transcription for the piano of J. R. THOMAS' beautiful ballad, "Some One to Love," by FREDERICK BRANDUS—a brilliant and effective piece for advanced players. 2. "Kelvin Grove," transcribed by W. V. WALLACE—easy and excellent. 3. "Andante amoroso," by the same composer, and characterized by the same desirable traits. 4. "Le Retour Polka" by the same composer—exceedingly brilliant, and requiring a good player. 5. "The Forest Birds Polka," by J. A. FOWLER. 6. "The Fairest of Flowers," by H. MILLARD. 7. "Ave Maria at Naples," a sacred melody by the same; two shapely melodies by a new composer, who is evidently destined to become popular.

From BRUSING'S, Broadway, the "Little Annie Polka," by CHAS. FARMI, a delicious morceau by one of the best dance composers of the day.

From OAKSMITH & Co. the "Drum March of the Guards"—a sort of chant for a military corps,

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Probabilities of War—German Newspapers and the German Democracies—Domestic Politics of Bavaria—Representations of the King—Resentment of the People and their Representatives—Proposed Resignations of the Ministry—Probable Successors—Professors Neumann, Now German History of the United States—Commemoration Anniversary of the Academy of Sciences—A New Field Indicated.

[Correspondence of the New-York Times.]

MUNICH, Friday, March 25, 1859.

By the time that my last letter reaches you, saying, if I remember rightly, that war is inevitable, you will receive through the telegraph from Paris, the news that "the danger is now over." Don't believe either statement. The danger may be over in Paris; but the storm which the Emperor has raised is not so easily laid. The ammunitions already awakened on the borders of Sardinia and Austria, the presence there of two powerful armies, and the hasty preparations of every State in Europe—these are elements which may at any moment combine, with sudden explosion. And yet, if the designs of NAPOLEON are really pacific, *and the next month pass without an outbreak* on the part of the armies themselves, peace will be possible at least. But one who knows the impetuosity of the Italians may readily see that Piedmont, roused to uncontrollable enthusiasm by the delusive promises of the French Emperor, and crowded with patriots from Lombardy and other States, burning to aid their brethren in a war for national union and freedom, will not be so quick to subside as she was to rise. The German war feeling is due to the efforts of a thousand petty newspapers, which have thrown fuel on the flame of the national suspicion of NAPOLEON grown finally into the national opposition to him. This course is to be explained by the fact that the Democrats of Germany earnestly desire a war, no matter between what Powers, since such a state of things would be eminently favorable to reforms in the German States. The Governments, threatened from without, would be fain to purchase stability at home by concessions to the popular party; and these concessions, once made, the fear of revolution would hold Kings to their promises.

The domestic politics of Bavaria are more and more interesting every day. The antagonisms and the disputes between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies are much more important than I at first imagined. As the breach, if widened, may lead to serious consequences—even to the forced abdication of the King—I will try to sketch, a little more carefully, a history of the matter from the meeting of the Chamber last November.

To begin at the beginning, then: MAXIMILIAN II, the present King of Bavaria, is self-willed, without having the judgment to decide, or the promptness to execute, which alone justify obstinacy and raise it to the dignity of firmness. He carries his whims to the utmost extent, without regard to the Constitution or the people; but he seems to lack the spirit for putting them into action. His audacious transgressions of his legal prerogative are committed in such a hesitating way, that they show plainly enough the weakness of his character and invite what they incur—the bold reprobation of the Deputies and the people. His want of judgment is sufficiently evident, from the fact that with his father LUDWIG'S example and fate before him, he is following in his footsteps. I will give a few instances, all of them recent and more or less connected with the present crisis in affairs, although I do not pretend to enumerate all the causes, radical and remote, which the future historian may discern.

Before the *Land Tag*, or Legislature, came together, last autumn, during the recess, when there was no one to call him to account, the King used a good deal of money that never had been voted to him. The usual way of stating the fact is: "The Ministers *exceeded* the appropriations of the Chamber;" but the real truth is, that his Majesty got his fingers into the State Reserved Fund, and when he took them out again they brought a million or two with them. Now, all moneys for the use of Government must be voted by the Deputies, except in extraordinary cases, such as sudden war, or other public emergency, when the *Land Tag* is not sitting, and there is no time to call them together. But the King had no such excuse. The money had gone in various directions; 1,000,000 florins to the army, a good deal to the University, &c., objects worthy in themselves—indeed too worthy to be nourished with stolen money. The late King LUDWIG made himself the patron of the Arts; his son is desirous of playing the same part to the Sciences. And so, although his encouragement to painters and sculptors has been very liberal, his special pets are the Library, the University, and the various schools of Munich. He has called many professors here, who stand deservedly high in their several departments. He has built, and is still building, Scientific and Educational Institutions of various kinds; and the Representatives of the people are ready to sustain him to any reasonable extent. But all Bavaria is paying for this concentration of learning and beauty in the Capital; and it is not to be wondered at if the "country members" sometimes wish to contract the limits of metropolitan expenditures. Under these circumstances, when the fact came out that their grudgingly-given appropriations had been exceeded by the ministry (*i. e.* the King) without constitutional authority, they were naturally disposed to be severe. I have already written of the preliminary struggle over Dr. WEIS, who, being obnoxious to the Government, was elected second President;—how the Chamber was incontinently dissolved by the King, and how the people sent back a much more liberal one—so that the opposition had a tremendous majority, and the government was obliged to submit to it. WEIS President and all. This, of course, did not tend to smooth away existing difficulties.

About two days before the re-assembling of the Chamber, the Finance Minister died—thus throwing off his responsibility, and leaving nobody to be blamed for the deficit in the Treasury. One result of this was that, in the debate which followed, men's minds, whatever was the language of their tongues, were fixed on the King as the cause of the whole, and there was no shield between him and his subjects in the shape of a Finance Department. It was, on the other hand, a temporary advantage to the Government that there was nobody to answer troublesome questions about expenditures, &c.; and either in order to retain that dubious excuse for the absence of explanations, or because, with his accustomed hesitation, he could not decide whom to appoint, or finally because nobody would accept the perilous position, the King, has not, *to this day*, filled the vacancy in his cabinet, and this most important department of the State, at this momentous period, has been nearly five months without a head.

A good specimen of the kind of expenditure which the King directed, is the case of the recent addition to the Library. A large collection of Arabic books was to be sold in Paris. At the command of MAXIMILIAN, the Director of the Library bought it for 420,000 francs, and paid for it; and when the Chamber met, this, with many other less justifiable items, formed a budget of appropriations which they were desired to approve. This mockery of law, on the part of the Government, in requesting a grant of moneys which they had *already spent*, met with its proper reply. The Deputies refused to pass the Budget bill, and the Ministers were placed in the position of embezzlers of the public funds—a plight which reflected no honor on their royal instigator.

Thus began the struggle which has continued to the present time. The East Bavarian Railroad, the appropriation for which was diverted to other purposes by the Government; the *Volksbote*, a newspaper which has been many times unjustly suppressed, and various other matters, are constantly in the process of ventilation by the Deputies, who harass the Ministry most persistently, and, as you will now see, successfully.

A few days ago the Lower House was called upon for money to meet the emergencies of the impending war, and to put the army of Bavaria on a proper footing. They promptly appropriated the requisite amount, and also presented an address to the Throne, the substance of which, put into plain words, was, that they conceded to His Majesty's request; because they felt that the honor of the Fatherland, and the safety of Bavaria were at stake; but that they hoped the money would be expended only on necessary means to secure the end for which it was voted; and that His Majesty would not imagine, because they were so ready to make *this* appropriation, that they were at all satisfied with the way *the last* went; finally, that they were His Majesty's humble servants, &c. &c.—a declaration which would not go far to exculpate the royal culprit under the plain talk which they had inflicted upon him. The address was read first in secret session, and afterwards in public. After it had been passed, the Ministers communicated the fact to the King, asking him, by the direction of the House, if he would deign to receive it. For *ten days* they received no reply. The unfortunate Sovereign, being occupied in a solemn pause, swayed from one side to the other, and not knowing what to do, did, as usual, nothing; till, at the expiration of this time, he sent word to the Ministers that he would *not* receive such an address. They prayed him to give some reason, or at least some answer to the Chamber, for their sakes, as well as for his own, since they must otherwise resign, having no support, either from the King or the people. But a resolution which has been cooked up in a ten days' stew cannot be so easily modified. The King was all pepper, and told the Ministers in effect that if they could not stand it was time for them to fall. Accordingly the Ministry are expected to resign in a day or two, and next week the new Administration will be at work. The following names are prominently spoken of in connection with the appointments: Baron LERCHENFELDT, at present Regierungs-President at Augsburg, as Premier in the place of VON DER PFORDTEN; for Finance Minister, probably STAATSRATH HERRMANN; and for other Cabinet appointments, Baron LERCHENFELDT, (No. 2,) at present Bavarian Ambassador at Vienna, and Herr HOHE, now President in the Palatinate. But these are only names. One cannot tell whether the dissolution of the Ministry will be more advantageous to the people than the dissolution of the Chambers was to the King. Perhaps the new rulers will be worse than the old.

Meanwhile, the great trouble lies deeper. The people neither fear nor respect their monarch, and in one respect his case is even worse than his father's was. Old King LUDWIG aroused the opposition of Munich, only by his subserviency to the influence of LOLA MONTEZ; the rest of the people were not affected. MAXIMILIAN has outraged the whole of Bayern, and the sentiment of his people is united against his usurpations. This feeling is all the stronger, because, thus far, it is perfectly decorous. No mobs, or assaults, or revolutionary cries are the exponents of the popular determination. The King walks every day through the streets in citizen's dress, unattended, unarmed and unharmed. And, in fact, the only demonstration of feeling I have noticed was on his Majesty's part. He has several times left the Theatre because something in the play, or some applause of the people, did not suit his taste. The moderation of the Opposition Party will prevent, for the present, any serious collision; but if the King repeats his aggressions, no man knows what will be the result. It is certainly to be supposed that a European war would hasten, in Bavaria, as well as in other States, the inevitable struggle between the Many and the Few, and that the next Peace would find Europe with new Governments, as well as other boundary lines.

I am indebted, for many facts and ideas, to Professor NEUMANN, of the University of Munich, (at present suspended from his lectures on account of his liberal leanings,) who deserves the thanks of every American, for more than one reason. His house has been for years open to us, and his intimate knowledge of our institutions, history, and present condition, is only equaled by his cordial appreciation and sympathy. Perhaps he is more generally known as one of the best Chinese scholars in Europe, (having spent thirteen years in China;) but he is like many German scholars, eminent in other departments also. He is at present engaged in writing—what he says has not yet been written—a correct German History of the United States; and there can be no doubt that he is the man for the work. He told me that one of his last written chapters contained the history of the "Monroe Doctrine." He must be about 60 years old; bent with study and much travel, but apparently in good health. I shall not soon forget him and his hospitable family, whose wonderful knowledge of American and English literature, history and politics surprised and delighted me, while I was much instructed by their discussions of the present crisis in Bavaria.

Since the above was written the session of the Deputies has closed. For the last three days the Ministers were not in their seats! This new way of escaping the necessity of resignation, will not, it is supposed, avert the catastrophe. The King did not close the session in person, but sent an officer to read the Royal speech, in which it was stated that the proceedings of the Chamber had been quite distasteful to their Sovereign, and, in substance, that he was glad to have them go! This speech did not help the Government any.

The 20th, 22d and 26th of March will be celebrated in Munich as the Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Science [*Academie der Wissenschaften.*] There will be solemn services in the Catholic and Protestant Churches, a meeting of the Academy, and various other interesting things.

The theatre, opera and concerts are kept up with great spirit; all the more, I believe, because it is *Lent*, although there are no more balls. The singers and actors at present in Munich are, on the average, very good; but there are no brilliant stars. At a grand concert in the Museum, the other night, a young violinist made his *début*, who, in everybody's opinion, is a wonderful performer. He is very small and young—a mere child—and is destined to be another PAUL JULLIEN. His name is OBERMAIER.

R. W. E.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.—Mr. HENRY D'AUBIGNON of Georgia, who was shot about twelve months since, on the Savannah Race Course, by C. A. L. LAMAR, of Wanderer notoriety, recently came on to this City for the purpose of having the ball extracted. We are pleased to learn, that the bullet which was found imbedded in the bones of the face three inches from the surface, has been safely extracted, after a severe surgical operation by Professor CARNOCHAN. Mr. D'AUBIGNON has so far recovered that he left on Wednesday for his home, in the steamer for Charleston.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—The St. Louis papers notice the return to her family of a young lady of that city, Miss BENJAMIN-WILLIAMS, who disappeared myteriously seven months ago, and was supposed to have wandered off under a temporary derangement. On Saturday, 16th April, after an absence of seven months, she returned to her mother's residence. Her protest trials failed to obtain from her a statement, or reply as to where she has been, or any of the circumstances of her disappearance. Her malady had evidently grown a great deal worse. No explanation has passed her lips—not even a syllable for any kind. She does not seem to recognize any of her relatives. Where she came from, or what he associated, or all these circumstances have thus far passed unnoticed in their direction, have thus far passed unnoticed in their direction. The young lady's dress shows that she has not been unprovided for, but whether or not she has fallen into improper hands cannot of course be told.

FROM PARAGUAY.

Interesting Narrative of the Proceedings of the Commission.

Description of the Country---President Lopez---Gen. Urquiza.

NEW BOOKS.

ELEMENTS OF METAPHYSICS AND LOGIC. By Sir William Hamilton. Edited by the Rev. H. L. Mansel, Oxford, and John Veitch, Edinburgh. In two volumes. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Students will be welcomed by the departments of science which are interested in the progress of thought, as well as by those who are interested in the history of mind. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON is now recognized, even more decidedly than he was during his life, as the greatest modern writer upon the science of Mental Philosophy, and his writings have been more accessible, have been sought after, even in the scattered form in which hitherto they have been published, than they would be if collected in a single volume. Certain special points, as the relation of the Scottish to the Kantian philosophy, as JAMES FOX, Those have been many Jamous concerning "The Athenæum," and the approximal cal exposition, "The Edinburgh Review," have been far better known, and more widely read, than any other English essays of the same class. Certain portions of his lectures, mainly contributions to Logical science, were published here in an octavo volume a few years since.

The Lectures which Sir WILLIAM was in the habit of delivering while Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh have been published by the author's friends, and constitute the two volumes of which the work before us consists. The first of the two has never been printed. The first of the two volumes is now issued, which contains the lectures on Metaphysics, mainly those delivered in the early years of the period. Contains the lectures on Logic will be issued by Gentlemen Adamson.

This article of the production of the country is preceded by examples on the origin and affiliation of the Aztecs, on the Egyptians, whom he regards as the builders of the Atlantic structures in Central America, and on the Mexicans, whom he regards as a people who have come from the north. Then follows a description of the ruins of Palenque, Uxmal, Chichen, Itza, Mitla, and Tezcuco, with plans and illustrations of the Spanish remains of Mexican architecture. Following this is a description of the Aztec temples, and the religious ceremonies connected with them. Then follows a description of the Aztec social life, and the Aztec picture writing, and the Aztec calendar. Then follows a description of the Aztec picture writing, and the Aztec calendar. Then follows a description of the Aztec picture writing, and the Aztec calendar.

The Aztecs were a people who have come from the north. They were a people who have come from the north. They were a people who have come from the north. They were a people who have come from the north